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FILED
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JUN 07 2000

In the United States District Court
for the Middle District of Pennsylvania

PER h
DEPUTY CLERK

United States of America
ex re. Huang Ai Jin

Petitioner,
v.

Petition for Writ of
Habeas Corpus
Docket No.

1 : CV00-1029

Janet Reno, United States Attorney General,

Respondent.

Huang Ai Jin hereby states as follows:

1. I reside in New York, New York.
2. I am in "custody" by virtue of an order of removal dated September 28, 1999, from the United States, issued by the United States Department of Justice, Executive office for Immigration Review. Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") (Case No. A 29 638 497).

3. This petition is submitted in support of my application for relief pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2241.
4. Petitioner and his wife entered the United States in Alaska on or about June 28, 1996.
5. We were immediately detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") and subsequently charged with being removable upon the grounds of (1) not possessing a valid immigrant, visa pursuant to Immigration & Naturalization Act ("INA") §212(a)(7)(A)¹ and (2) committing fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact pursuant to INA §212(a)(6)(c)(i)². Essentially the INS alleged that petitioner and his wife tried to enter the United States with false and fraudulent documents.
6. Petitioner was also charged with being a non-immigrant without a valid passport pursuant to INA §212(a)(7)(B)³.

¹ 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(7)(A)

² 8 U.S.C. 1182 (a)(6)(C)(i)

³ 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(7)(B)

7. Petitioner denied such charges and submitted an application for political asylum and withholding of deportation based on religious persecution and fear of sterilization because of China's one-child policy.
8. On August 7, 1996, the Immigration court granted a defense motion to change venue and transferred this matter to York, Pennsylvania.
9. On October 23, prior to commencing a formal hearing, petitioner admitted that he was removable from the United States because he did not have a valid immigrant visa. The Court dismissed the charge of being a non-immigrant without a valid passport (INA §212(a)(7)(B) as inconsistent with the admission under INA §212 (a)(7)(A). A copy of the transcript dated October 23, 1996 is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
10. Also, on October 23, 1996, the Court commenced a hearing, without a jury, on the political asylum and withholding of deportation claims, as well as the fraud charge. This hearing was consolidated with that of my wife, Huang Ijing, who likewise admitted that she was removable pursuant to charge of not having an immigrant visa and submitted the same asylum and withholding of deportation application.

11. Evidence at the hearing consisted of the testimony of petitioner and his wife as well as documentary evidence, including the 1995 United States State Department report on country conditions in China. (copy of the relevant portions attached hereto as Exhibit B), copies of notices to petitioner from the Chinese police (attached hereto as Exhibit C) and photographs of petitioner's house in China locked up by the police (attached hereto as Exhibit D).
12. On or about November 1, 1996, the Court denied the religious persecution claim but granted asylum based on fear of sterilization in China. The Court also dismissed the fraud charges because the evidence was insufficient. A copy of the Court's decision, dated November 1, 1996, is attached hereto as Exhibit E.
13. The INS appealed the granting of the asylum and petitioner cross-appealed the denial of asylum based on religious persecution.
14. On or about September 28, 1999, the BIA, sustained INS' appeal, denied petitioners cross appeal, and ordered that petitioner and his wife be removed from the United States back to China. A copy of BIA decision dated September 28, 1999 is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

15. On or about October 21, 1999, petitioner submitted a motion for reconsideration to the BIA.
16. On or about December 23, 1999, the BIA denied the motion in its entirety. A copy of the BIA decision dated December 23, 1999, is attached hereto as Exhibit G.
17. Throughout the proceedings in York, Pennsylvania, including the motion for reconsideration, petitioner was represented by Stuart Pierce, Esq.
18. The petitioner is entitled to Habeas Corpus relief for being unlawfully held in custody because:
 - a. Petitioner is entitled to a grant of political asylum based on fear of sterilization because he demonstrated ample credible evidence to support the claim.
 - b. Petitioner is entitled to a grant of political asylum based on petitioner's fear of religious persecution because he demonstrated credible, detailed and sufficient evidence to provide a basis for relief.

19. The facts supporting petitioner's claim based on religious persecution are as follows:

From 1988 through 1996, petitioner resided in the village of Qugian located in the province of Fujian, China. On or about January 3, 1996, his eldest child became ill with fever. He was brought to the local hospital where doctors apparently could not help him. (Ex. A at 34) Petitioner knew the doctor only as a doctor because that is what everyone else called him. (Id. at 94) While speaking to a friend, the friend suggested that petitioner pray to God in order to help his son. He told petitioner that his son once had problems and when he prayed to God, the son got well. This friend then told petitioner how to pray and where the nearest "Sha" (Christian church) was located. (Id. at 34-6)

Not having a church in his own village, on January 5 and 6, 1996, petitioner rode his bicycle 30 kilometers to pray for his son at the church. (Ex. at 37) Petitioner's wife joined him to pray on January 7, 1996 (Id. at 100) Miraculously, his son began to get well and was discharged from the hospital on January 8, 1996. Petitioner believed his child's recovery was a direct result of his prayers. (Id. at 34-7, 40-6, 66) In light of the child's recovery, petitioner, vowed to continue his Christian practice. (Id. at 64, 66, 80)

Petitioner, however, knew of the hardship in traveling so far to the Church. (Ex. A at 81) Subsequently, petitioner's friend introduced petitioner to a "Father" who could come to petitioner's village to hold Christian services every Sunday. (Id. at 40) Similar to the doctor who treated his son in January 1996, petitioner knew very little about the Father other than the village he was from and his name, but simply accepted him as a religious authority because that is how he was introduced. (Id. at 73-4)

A short time later, January 14, 1996, the services commenced at petitioner's home, each one lasting about one hour and a half. (Ex. A at 33-4, 66) Wanting to spread Jesus' message and share his faith, petitioner had told the people in his village about the Father coming to hold services, many of whom he believed to be Christian who had no access to a church, priest or religious books. (Id. at 64-6, 80) Approximately 50 people attended the services regularly. (Id. at 32) It was at these services that petitioner was able to learn more about Christianity. (Id. at 40-42) He always had a vague idea about Christianity, but since no books or bibles were available to petitioner⁴, he learned through the teachings and biblical discussions with the Father and from reading the Father's Bible during the services. (Id. at 40-1, 65-61) Petitioner was formally baptized in March, 1996. (Id. at 47)

⁴ The 1995 country report confirms that there is limited publication and distribution of religious material which falls short of the demand. (See Ex. E at p. 27)

On May 3, 1996, the two public authority officers came to petitioner's home and issued a formal verbal warning that no group gatherings were to occur anymore. (Ex. A at 59)

At the time, petitioner thought that the warning was in relation to the government's fear of uprising because of the upcoming 7th year anniversary of the Tiananmen Square revolt. Because he knew his gatherings⁵ were religious and had nothing to do with the Tiananmen Square anniversary, he did not immediately foresee any problems. Therefore, he did not give the warning further thought and did not tell anyone, except his wife. (Ex. A at 45-6, 84-5, 92-3) The Sunday services were continued.

Later on May 26, 1996, during a religious service at petitioner's home, sirens were heard approaching the house. (Ex. A at 33) Petitioner and his wife saw the Public Authority officials rapidly approaching. Fearing that they were coming to arrest people because of the continued gatherings, everyone fled out the back door⁶. (Ex. A at 33, 42-3, 51, 58) Petitioner, his wife, his two children

⁵ There are credible reports of the government's efforts to reign the activities of unauthorized churches including "raiding and closing a number of unregistered churches." (See Exhibit E. at p. 29)

⁶ Petitioner subsequently learned through his relatives that six of the people attending the service that day were later arrested and detained. (See Ex. A at 51-2)

and the "Father" went into hiding at petitioner's mother-in-law's house. They stayed there never risking going back to their home for fear of being arrested. (Id at 79) Petitioner and his wife eventually left China in June, 1996.

At the mother-in-law's house, petitioner told the Father about the May 3 warning. (Ex. A at 83) The Father, who only stayed for two days, told petitioner that there was no religious freedom in China and that in order to continue practicing his faith, he would need to leave China. (Id at 93-4) The Father also told petitioner that he could obtain travel documents and plane tickets for a fee. Desperately wanting to pursue his religious practice without interference from the Chinese government, petitioner paid the fee and supplied photographs for the documents. (Id at 43) On June 25, 1996, a third party gave petitioner the travel documents and plane tickets.

On June 28, 1996, having secured arrangements for petitioner's mother-in-law to care for the children until they settled, petitioner and his wife left for the United States where they intend to continue practicing Christianity without interference.

Once in the United States, while being detained by INS, petitioner learned through his relatives in the United States the Chinese government was looking

for him and his wife. (Exit at 49-50) On June 10, 1996, Public Security officers had come to their house, locked it up⁷ and left a notice stating:

It is suspected that you, on the pretext of religion, have convened illegal meetings to gather the jobless people to participate in the unlawful activities. This has caused an adverse effect to the society. You are, therefore, require to come to our office July 5 to clarify this matter.⁸

(Id. at 50)

The officers also went to petitioner's mother's house looking for him. (Ex.A at 62) On July 15, 1996, another notice with essentially the same warning as the June 10th notice was posted on his home. Petitioner's mother eventually secured copies of these notices and mailed them to petitioner.

20. Based on the foregoing, petitioner has demonstrated a detailed and reasonable fear of persecution and a reasonable possibility of that persecution if removed to China.

21. Facts which support the petitioner's claim based on fear of sterilization are as follows:

On August 19, 1988, Petitioner and his wife gave birth to their first child, a son. The birth was in the local hospital in Qugian, where it was duly

⁷ See Exhibit D

⁸ See Exhibit C

registered with the Chinese government.⁹ (Ex. A at 30, 55) A few days after the birth, petitioner and his wife were approached by the family planning agency who demanded that petitioner's wife have an IUD installed so that the couple could have no more children in accordance with China's one-child policy. Neither petitioner nor his wife wanted the IUD because they both wanted more children. Petitioner tried to delay this procedure because his wife had to recover from giving birth having ruptured her vagina during delivery. They were denied and the IUD was installed anyhow. (Ex. A at 54-6) Later, the petitioner and his wife petitioned the government to remove the IUD but were again denied. (Id at 102) The IUD caused petitioner's wife to bleed often and made her very uncomfortable.

Still wanting more children and knowing they would never receive authorization from the government, in June, 1993 they located and paid a doctor who was willing to remove the IUD. (Ex. A at 56) Petitioner feared that if the government learned of removing the IUD, he or his wife would be sterilized, fined and/or arrested or his wife would be forced to have an abortion¹⁰. (Id at 56-7) Petitioner knew that other people in their village were fined for having more than one child and that those who could not pay the fine

⁹ See Exhibit C

¹⁰ There are confirmed reports and acknowledgments by Chinese officials of forced abortions and sterilizations. (See Exhibit E at p. 33)

had their furniture taken¹¹. (Id at 78)

The couple proceeded to have their second child, a girl, who was born on April 24, 1994. Knowing that the hospital where their son was born would report the removal of the IUD and the unauthorized birth of their second child, this child was delivered in a small local health center in a nearby town, Shun-Shanya, which did not report to the government but which was considered a small "hospital" by the local villagers. The child was not registered with the government. (Ex. A at 57, 90) Because this child could not be registered, the child would not be eligible for many benefits from the government such as education. (Id. at 71)

Fearing that the government would learn of the unauthorized birth, this second child stayed with petitioner's mother-in-law for the remainder of the year. At the beginning of 1995, the child came to live with petitioner and his wife. (Ex. A at 70) They told people in the village that the child was not theirs and they were taking care of her for other people. However, as the child grew older, particularly in the first half of 1996, she began to call her mother "mom".

¹¹ "Disciplinary measures against those who violate the policy can include stiff fines, withholding of social services, demotion and other administrative punishments, including, in some instances, loss of employment. Unpaid fines can result in confiscation of personal property, or even destruction of houses." Exhibit E at p. 33.

Petitioner and his wife became increasingly worried that people and the government would realize that the child was theirs. (Id. at 104) It was during this time that the religious gatherings were occurring in the home.

After receiving the verbal warning on May 3, hearing the sirens and being chased from their home on May 26, petitioner feared that the government, once inspecting you for something, will check all aspects of you and your family thus enabling them to learn about the IUD removal and unauthorized birth of the second child. (Ex. A at 105) Having left China and knowing the government is looking for them, petitioner fears going back to China because the government will certainly learn of the IUD removal and second child and force petitioner or his wife, who is in her 30s, to be sterilized and fined. (Id. at 58) Petitioner and his wife still want more children. (Id. at 56, 103)

22. Based on the foregoing petitioner has demonstrated a detailed reasonable fear of persecution and a reasonably possibility of that persecution if returned to China.
23. Petitioner has not filed any previous petitions for habeas corpus, motions under 28 U.S.C. 2255 or any other applications petitions or motions with respect to this conviction except as set forth above.

24. None of the grounds set forth herein have been presented to this or any other Federal Court.

Executed at New York, New York

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 23, 2000

Huang Ai Jin
Huang Ai Jin